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ADDRESS

TO THE

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

IN THE UNITED STATES.

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION
BY THE

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,

"
at Congress, Nashville Tenn.

TOGETHER WITH

CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS.



NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRINTED AT UNION & AMERICAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1871.

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КОМПАНИЯ А ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОСТАВЩИК АЗИАТИЧЕСКИХ СИЛ

ДОБРОПАЛАДОВА ГАЛЕРНЯ

1916-1917-1918

КОМПАНИЯ А ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОСТАВЩИК

Note by Dr. H. Mayr. I found up
"Signal" from the A. W. Holden pasted here
probably by Papa - for which see Scrap-book.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the Constitution of this Congress to the various Agricultural Associations throughout the country, and that the Agricultural journals throughout the country be requested to publish the same in connection with the transactions of this body.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee to prepare an Address to the various Agricultural Associations, setting forth the purposes of this Association, and urging their speedy and earnest co-operation therewith.

The following were appointed :

PROF. HUNTER NICHOLSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	
GEN. JOHN S. MARMADUKE, Mo.,	GOV. ROBERT M. PATTON, Ala.,
T. C. JOHNSON, Ind.,	J. LACEY DARLINGTON, Penn.,
N. S. TOWNSEND, Ohio,	HENRY S. RANDALL, N Y.

A resolution providing that each member should have a copy of the Constitution, was adopted.

The Congress then adjourned to hold its next session in St. Louis, Mo., on the fourth Monday in May, 1871.

ACTION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the National Agricultural Association, held upon the adjournment of the Convention, it was, on motion, resolved that each Agricultural Organization in each State and Territory of the United States, upon the payment to the Treasurer of five dollars for the first fifty members, one dollar for each additional fifty members, or fractional part thereof, and such further contributions as they may deem proper, shall be regarded as constituent bodies of this Association, and shall be furnished with a copy of every publication or report emanating from this Association.

It was also resolved that the Secretary be intrusted to transmit to each Agricultural Association of fifty members or more, a copy of the Constitution, and earnestly request such Association to unite with the National Association in the promotion of the great interests of Agriculture.

In compliance with the above resolution I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the Constitution trusting, it may meet the approval and co-operation of your Association:

By indicating the action of your body at an early date, you will oblige.

Very Respectfully,

J. B. KILLEBREW, *Secretary*.

GIFT
MRS. MARY MALRY /ER.H
1912

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ENOCH ENSLEY, Memphis, Tennessee.
O. H. JONES, Atlanta, Georgia.
F. C. JOHNSON, New Albany, Indiana.
JOHN S. MARMADUKE, St. Louis, Missouri.
JOHN M. BILLUPS, Columbus, Mississippi.
GEO. E. EISENMAYER, Mascontah, Illinois.
GOV. R. M. PATTON, Florence, Alabama.
ROBERT BROWDER, Olmstead, Kentucky
DUNCAN F. KENNER, New Orleans, Louisiana.
GORDON N. PEAY, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Col. S. S. MILLS, Baltimore, Maryland.
Gen. JOHN FRAZER, Lawrence, Kansas.
J. M. SHAFFER, Fairfield, Iowa.
J. W. HOYTE, Madison, Wisconsin.
HENRY CLARK, Rutland, Vermont.
D E. WILLARD, Oxford, New Hampshire.
H. N. McCALLISTER, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.
GEO. GEDDES, New York.
D. C. RICHMOND, Sandusky, Ohio.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Raleigh, North Carolina
J. N. HOAG, Sacramento, California.
IRA D. CROUSE, Hartland, Michigan.
Com. M. F. MAURY, Lexington, Virginia.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER.

F. H. FRENCH, Nashville, Tennessee.

SECRETARY.

J B KILLEBREW, Nashville, Tennessee

All officers of the Association will take pleasure in giving information when desired, if addressed by letter.

*and several others since
appointed*

ADDRESS.

The need of some National Organization, representing the Agricultural interests of the United States, has long been felt by many thoughtful farmers in every section of the country, and from time to time, the expediency of forming such an organization has been suggested in public addresses and through the press. The first serious attempts to put this suggestion into practice, however, was made this year by the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanic Association, and resulted in the assembling of a Congress, which met in Nashville, on the 3d day of October, 1871, and remained in session until 6th. It was composed of delegates from 11 States, representing more than 40 different Agricultural Societies and Associations. In the character of delegates, in earnest zeal and cordial good will this first meeting was a complete success. The work was admirably begun—but only begun. It will not be, it cannot be, completed until every State and County Association in the Union is fully represented in, and in active working co-operation with, the Congress. To solicit this representation, and to secure this co-operation is the duty imposed upon the committee who now presume to address you. We assume the duty willingly, in the belief that a common aim and a common sympathy will cause you to lend a ready ear to our solicitations.

We feel it almost a work of super-errogation to speak to you of the benefits to be derived from such an organization. The very fact of your existence as a society is proof sufficient that, as individuals, you have felt the need and appreciate the value of associated interests and concentrated efforts in behalf of Agriculture. The same influences that brought about your organization operate alike through-

out the Union, and by their universality, both create the desire and open the way for a National Association. In view of the extent and force of these influences, it is only a matter of wonder that such an organization has not long existed. The absence of such an association can only be accounted for on the assumption that, as a class, farmers are but little alive to their class interest, and almost entirely wanting in that class-spirit which begets co-operation and associated effort. In justice to the farmers, however, it ought to be remembered that the general circumstances affecting agriculture are but little favorable to any close combination or ready association among its votaries. The farmer cannot get information of his fellow-laborer so readily as the merchant or mechanic; his means of intercourse are less, his circle of acquaintances more confined. But these circumstances while they serve to explain, by no means justify, the lack of class-spirit and pride of calling. Moreover, these circumstances are rapidly changing. Indeed, there is reason to believe that we have lived to see the beginning of a new era in Agriculture.

The history of the last quarter of a century records nothing of more importance to the world at large than the rapid and widespread uplifting of the business of Agriculture from a condition wherein neither knowledge nor skill were requisite, but only brute force, to that wherein a wider range of knowledge and a higher skill may find ample employment, than is demanded in any other calling. This is no vain boast, but a fact standing out in bold relief and challenging the attention of every thoughtful student of the present times. The history of this uprising, though brief, is brimful of interest and instruction. It is not the result of any one discovery, though many discoveries have contributed thereto; nor the product of any one invention, though many inventions have aided. Like all great results, it is the product of many combined forces; the effect of many far-reaching causes. Fully to understand, or rightly to appreciate this great uplifting, it is necessary to reckon the number and measure the extent of the agencies operating to produce it. To enumerate these were almost to catalogue the arts and sciences, while to detail their operations were to write the history of the times; either is much beyond our purpose. It suffices to say that Agriculture has come to be recognized as a Science and an Art second to no other known to man. And, henceforth, the man who aspires to the foremost place as an Agriculturist, must needs acquaint himself with a wide range of sciences, and master the principles of many arts. In other words, the farmer now needs his schools and

is colleges as much as the Lawyer and the Physician—schools and colleges, too, of equal grade and wider compass. This is the meaning of the movement that, in the world of Education, marks the present from all other times. Industrial schools and colleges have arisen during the present century in every civilized country throughout Christendom. Results so wide spread, and yet so uniform, can only flow from a force deep seated, far reaching, and irresistible. That force is the uprising of the industrial classes.

These schools are the fruits of the movement, not its cause. In the future, however, they will prove very powerful instruments for hastening forward the movement to which they owe their origin. But no movement like that of which we are now speaking, can ever be content with any one set of instruments to do its work, let them be ever so powerful. Hence we find that already the industrial classes are using the press and all its manifold appliances—backed up by all the inventions of the age—that lessen labor and help the laborer. Among the master agencies of civilization, however, one of the foremost has yet to be called to the aid of the Agriculturist. Association has, perhaps, done more for the amelioration, improvement and strengthening of others of the industrial class than any other one thing. But, as yet, its use is almost entirely unknown among farmers. This neglect has been the farmer's loss. To repair this loss is in part the purpose of the organization, to which we invite your co-operation. The organization may be regarded as a combination for the protection of our class; as a society for mutual improvement, and as an association for the collection and dissemination of knowledge. And the sum of its values can only be estimated by taking into account the vast amount of useful and valuable information that may be collected by such an Association, having its tributary agencies extending into every nook and corner of our broad land; the better acquaintance and kinder feelings that such a Society must engender between the farmers of the different sections; and the immense social and political influences that may be wielded by such a combination. All of these considerations, and others, appealing to the self-interest and class pride of the farmer will naturally suggest themselves to you, and, we trust, will induce you to unite with us promptly and earnestly.

Other considerations appeal to us as citizens of a common country, and from these we may not turn away our ears if we would. Farmers as a class, are as seven in ten in the community, and their importance to the social, commercial and political well-being of the nation

is in every way equal to their numerical preponderance. And equally weighty are their duties and responsibilities. To enable them to meet these responsibilities, and successfully to discharge these duties, they have need of every agency within their reach. We know of none more powerful, none that may be made more effective than the National Association which we represent.

HUNEER NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*

J. S. MARMADUKE, *Mo.*

T. C. JOHNSON, *Ind.*

N. S. TOWNSEND, *Ohio*

BORT. M. PATTON, *Ala*

J. LACEY DARLINGTON, *Penna.*

H. S. RANDALL. *N.Y.*

Proceedings and Constitution.



National Agricultural Congress.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 3, 1871.

The National Agricultural Congress assembled in the Exposition Building to-day, at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Maj. A. F. Goff, of Nashville.

Maj. Goff moved that Gen. John S. Marmaduke, editor of the St. Louis Illustrated Journal of Agriculture, act as temporary Chairman. The motion was agreed to.

Gen. Marmaduke, on taking the chair, said :

GENTLEMEN—I am appreciative of the honor you have conferred on me, and I thank you for it. The undertaking that is before us, is, in my estimation, and I take it, is in yours, a very great one, and a very good one; and for one, my heart and my head move squarely to it—fully with it. I am likewise of the opinion that it is going to require of us great labor, if we make any thing out of it, but with great labor I believe that we can make of it every thing that we ought, and I trust that each man, all of us, that are here to-day, (and I regret that there are so few of us,) and all who may hereafter join with us, will join shoulder to shoulder, and push this thing forward. The subject of agriculture by ourselves and the country at large, has been too much neglected. I believe the day has now come when it will become the most prominent, as it is the most stable, feature of our country. I beg to call upon Gen. Jackson, the chairman of the committee, who has put this ball in motion, to explain to you more fully than I can do, the mission and purpose of this meeting.

SPEECH OF GEN. JACKSON.

General William H. Jackson, in welcoming the delegates, said :

Gentlemen of the Convention, as a representative of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I appear before you to extend our hearty greeting and welcome on this occasion. The Association which I represent, appreciating the importance of an extensive organization, and of a more complete one, have taken the initiative in suggesting this national convocation in the interests of agriculture and mechanical industry and prosperity. They have considered the move more important, for the reason that we see in all other important convocations of industries the advantages to be derived from compact organization, in order to promote and sustain their interest; while agriculture, the most ancient, the most honorable, the most important, and the most virtuous of all human employments, has strangely neglected this organized co-operation as the important agency in building up this great interest which constitutes the basis of the nation's support, and furnishes employment for three fourths of the nation's brain and muscle. The advantages to be derived from such an association will readily suggest themselves to the minds of all; and among the most important advantages, I will state that the one that is proposed by Commodore Maury, and which I hope will be brought before this meeting, is a system of forecasting of weather and crops, by which the farmer will be posted not only respecting the weather from day to day, but also the crops from seed time to market, thereby giving him an intelligent opinion upon which he can base the price of his produce, and not incur that loss which has been incurred by the farmers ever since they have been farmers, by that system of over-estimating crops, and the consequent deduction in price of their products. Among other advantages, I will state, in this association, will be the diffusion of practical intelligence and agricultural literature, as also the breaking down of sectional prejudices, and substituting therefor fraternal feelings, based upon free communion of men engaged in a common pursuit, and identified in its interests. These, gentlemen, are among the most important general subjects that ought to be considered. This country wants cheap, uniform and regular transportation throughout the entire land. It would greatly assist the already greatly oppressed and overwhelmed farmers. We meet together here as agriculturists. I am delighted to see this representation of delegates. My solicitude is, that there will be a sufficient

number of delegates from all the States, or, at least, from a majority of the States, to give us a national character, and set us on foot. I think it will work out those grand results which we all so much need, and which we are so much interested in. I will not detain the convention, but will again tender you our most hearty welcome, and express the hope that our meeting will be an agreeable and profitable one for this great interest which we are here to represent.

The Reporters for the Press were requested to act as temporary Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. Jackson, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State represented in the Congress.

The Chairman announced the following as the Committee:

F. H. French, Tennessee; Chas. N. Gibbs, Kentucky; Edward W. West, Illinois; O. H. Jones, Georgia; R. A. Hester, Alabama; F. C. Johnson, Indiana; Col. Sterling R. Cockrill, Arkansas, and Louis Green, Mississippi.

The Committee subsequently reported that the credentials of the following delegates were correct:

Tennessee—State at large—None. Tennessee Association—Gen. W. H. Jackson, T. Fanning, M. Campbell, A. F. Goff, F. H. French, G. W. Gordon, M. S. Cockrill, Dr. R. C. Foster. Tennessee Central Fair Association—A Cox, William G. S. Anderson, Jas. F. Smith, William F. Balentine, W. B. Flournoy. Maury County Farmers' Club—Col. Ben. Harlan, Col. D. F. Wade. McMinn County—E. McCarlock, J. M. Charles. Bedford County Farmers' Club—Thomas Lipscomb, M. D. Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—J. H. French, Asa Faulkner, D. F. Wallace, Joseph H. Hughes. Lincoln County Farmers' Club—J. L. L. Stone, F. G. Buchanan. Montgomery County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Finis Ewing, J. B. Killebrew. Memphis Agricultural and Mechanical Society—Hon. Jacob Thompson, A. B. Haynes, Enoch Ensley. Hickman County Agricultural Association—W. M. Johnson. McKenzie Farmers' Club—Maj. B. G. Ezzell. West Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Alexander Jackson, M.D., Charles W. Greene. Marion County Agricultural Society—William M. Allison, Jasper Post-office. Wilson County Agricultural Society—John Ward, Lebanon. Beech Grove Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, Coffee county—A. B. Robertson, Manchester.

Missouri—State at large—Gen. John S. Marmaduke, St. Louis.

Kentucky—Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Southwest Kentucky and West Tennessee—C. N. Gibbs.

Mississippi—State at large—Lewis Greene, Columbus, Mississippi.

Georgia—State at large—J. J. Toon, Atlanta, Georgia. From the Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association—O. H. Jones, J. W. Avery, S. H. Stout, M. D.

Arkansas—State at large—none. Arkansas State Agricultural Society—Col. Sterling R. Cockrill, Pine Bluff Post-office.

Illinois—Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association of St. Clair county—Edward W. West, Bellville Post-office; George C. Eisenmeyer, Mascontah.

Alabama—State at large—W. W. Bayless. Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Association—S. M. Thompson, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. North Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association—R. A. Hester, Florence, Alabama.

Indiana—State at large—F. C. Johnson, New Albany, Indiana. Madison County Agricultural Society—R. C. Stone, Anderson Post-office, Indiana.

The report was received.

On motion of Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Tennessee, a Committee on Permanent Organization, and to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Congress, was appointed, consisting of the following delegates: Gen. W. H. Jackson, Tennessee; Lonis Green, Mississippi; S. H. Stout, Georgia; C. N. Gibbs, Kentucky; R. C. Stone, Indiana; Sterling R. Cockrill, Arkansas; E. W. West, Illinois; and R. A. Hester, Alabama.

The Committee was also instructed to prepare business for the Convention.

On motion of Hon. Jacob Thompson, the Congress adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4, 1871.

The Congress was called to order at 9:45 a. m., by the Chairman, Gen. Marmaduke.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

F. Julius LeMoine, Vassil H. Harding and John McDowell, of the Agricultural Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Gov. Robert M. Patton and A. G. Owen, of Alabama.

Joseph F. Brooks, Sr., Tennessee Central Fair Association, Murfreesboro.

Prof. Hunter Nicholson, Tennessee Agricultural College, Knoxville.

J. M. P. Nolan, St. Louis, Mo.

R. B. Hurt, Jackson, Tenn.

Judge John D. Robertson, Louisiana.

B. Winston, Allensville and Olmstead Farmers' Club, Kentucky.

Colonel Cooper, of Georgia.

E. H. Lewis, Secretary of Farmers' Club, Marion county, Tenn.

William Paine, James H. Hughes, Samuel Perkins and James P. Johnson, Williamson County Agricultural Association.

Hon. R. M. Bugg and H. A. Buford, Giles County Agricultural Association.

Hon. R. W. Casey, Col. M. Hill and Maj. Geo. M. Emack, Coffee County Farmers' Club.

J. J. Cohen, Rome, Georgia.

Col. Haynes, Lafapette, Indiana.

Hon. Wm. P. Lumpkin, Shelby county, Tennessee.

W. M. Allison, Marion County Farmers' Club, Jasper.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

*To the President and Members of the National Agricultural Congress
now in session :*

GENTLEMEN:—The distinguished honor is conferred upon^sthe undersigned of extending to your body, individually and collectively, an invitation to attend the first grand Fair of the Atlanta Agricultural and Industrial Association, which will begin at Oglethorpe Parke, in the city of Atlanta, on Monday, Oct. 16, and continue five days. Complimentary tickets will be furnished all of the members of this meeting who may favor us with a visit.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. J. TOON,

O. H. JONES,

From the Committee on Invitation.

Col. Jacob Thompson, President of the Memphis Mechanical and Agricultural Association, extended a similar invitation to the members of the Congress to attend the Memphis Fair.

The thanks of the Congress were returned for these courteous invitations.

Gen. W. H. Jackson, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Government of the Congress, submitted a report, which, on motion of Col. Haynes, was accepted.

On motion of Prof. Nicholson, of Knoxville, the report was taken up by sections.

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, rose to correct a mistake which seemed to be current in the North. An impression had gone abroad that the Agricultural Congress, which had been organized at Atlanta, was sectional in its object. He wished to explain that its object was identical with that of this Congress. They invited the co-operation of agriculturists from all parts of the Union. They were neither local nor sectional, nor had they any political object. Theirs was a platform on which all could meet to build up the interests of agriculture. He suggested that this association should dispatch their business, and adjourn at the earliest moment possible, and appoint a time to hold a convention, or to meet the Agricultural Congress at Selma, or to send a delegation there, and consolidate the two bodies. The next meeting could be held here or in Kentucky, or anywhere else that might be decided upon. For his part, he would be willing to go anywhere to advance the interests of agriculture.

Gen. Jackson referred to the correspondence which had passed between Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of the Southern Agricultural Congress, and himself on this subject. He was pleased to see that the Southern Congress had acted on his suggestion, and sent delegates to this Convention, and he was pleased to hear the views expressed by Mr. Cooper. So far as he (Gen. Jackson) was concerned, he would be delighted to see the utmost harmony prevail between the two bodies, and he would readily assent to the suggestion to send a delegation from this Association to the meeting at Selma, with a view of uniting the two bodies.

On the first and second sections of the Constitution, fixing the representation in the Congress, a discussion arose, several amendments having been offered and rejected.

Gen. Jackson moved that the President appoint a committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, to settle the question of representation, which report should be received as a finality by the Association.

On a vote, the resolution was adopted—ayes 19, noes 17.

Gen. Jackson moved that no member of the old committee be appointed on the new.

The following gentlemen were accordingly named: Gen. Hard-ing, Tennessee; M. Winston, Kentucky; Louis Green, Mississippi; J. J. Toon, Georgia; Col. S. R. Cockrill, Arkansas; Gov. Robert M. Patton, Alabama; Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, Pennsylvania; F. C. Johnston, Indiana; Judge John D. Robertson, Louisiana; and Gen. Jno S. Marmaduke, of Missouri.

The Congress rose at 12:30 to meet at 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Congress re-assembled at 7:30.

The Constitution was further discussed, amended, and finally adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Having assembled in order to extend the usefulness of the various associations and societies organized for the purpose of promoting the interest of agriculture in the United States, and in order to create unity and harmony, as well as concert of action in reference to those measures calculated to increase the efficiency of this, the most important of our national pursuits; and especially to secure the proper consideration of questions pertaining to the industrial and commercial interests of this large and productive class of our people, this Association, on this fourth day of October, representing agricultural organizations from various States and Territories in the United States, do hereby adopt the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be designated the "National Agricultural Association."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Each State and Territory shall be entitled to *two* delegates, to be appointed by the State Agricultural Society or Association, if there be such an organization; if there is not, then the Governor of such State or Territory shall appoint its delegates.

SEC. 2. Each Agricultural College in the United States, organized in conformity with the law of Congress of 1862, made for that purpose, shall be entitled to one representative.

SEC. 3. That each regularly organized Agricultural Society, of fifty or more members, which shall have contributed to the funds of

this National organization, in proportion to their representatives shall be entitled to one representative.

SEC. 4. Delegates, in all cases, shall be active members of some agricultural organization; they shall present credentials under seal from their respective constituencies; their certificates shall state the bodies represented, and the number of members in each,

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Each delegate shall be entitled to vote in person, but no voting shall be allowed by proxy. All votes, except for election shall be *viva voce*. Any delegate may call for a division, and a call for the yeas and nays may be had on demand of five or more delegates, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. A President, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Vice-President from each State and Territory, shall be elected at the annual meeting, by ballot; the President and Secretary and Treasurer, on a majority of all the votes cast; but the Vice-President for each State shall be chosen by the delegates of the respective States.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall constitute an executive council, and shall have vested in them the administration of the affairs of this Association. Their election shall be the first business in order, and they shall serve until their successors are chosen. Seven members of this Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of the President, they shall choose a chairman.

SEC. 3. The duty of transacting the business of this association *ad interim*, shall devolve upon the President and Secretary. The Secretary and Treasurer shall receive such compensation as the Council may determine.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Council may be held on the call of seven members thereof, twenty days' notice to be given by the Secretary.

SEC. 5. In case of the removal, resignation or death of any member of the Council, or a vacancy, his place for the unexpired term shall be promptly filled by the State or territory from which he was a representative in the same manner that representatives at large, are chosen. A vacancy in any State or territory shall be filled in like manner.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to recommend such measures as will promote the interest of the Association.

SEC. 7. They shall provide for full and accurate records of the proceedings of the Council and the meetings of the Association; they shall submit them at the annual meetings, with a statement of such business as may require attention, and shall apportion to each constituent body the assessment for the expenses of this Association, as provided for elsewhere.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall give security in such sum as may be required by the Executive Council, in no case to be less than the amount assessed upon the constituent bodies; shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the Association, and collect all assessments and sums due; but he shall pay out and dispose of the property of the Association only on a warrant of the Secretary, countersigned by the President. The Treasurer shall make a report at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The annual meetings of the National Agricultural Association shall be held on the fourth Monday of May of each year, at such place as a majority vote of those present at a previous meeting may have determined.

SEC. 2. Notice shall be given to each of the constituent Agricultural bodies, by the Secretary, at least thirty days previous to the annual meeting, of such subjects as may be presented for their consideration.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The expenses of this Association shall be provided for in such manner as the Executive Council may have determined.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall report the order of business, and determine the mode by which subjects may be brought before the meeting for consideration.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended at an annual meeting, by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present.

SECTION 2 In order to meet the present exigencies, the President shall within two months after adjournment appoint one Vice-President, *pro-tem.*, from each State and Territory not represented in the first session.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year

F. Julius LeMoine, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was nominated President of the Association, and elected unanimously.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents :

Tennessee—Enoch Ensley, Memphis.

Georgia—Oliver H. Johnes, Atlanta.

Indiana—F. C. Johnson, New Albany.

Missouri—Gen. John S. Marmaduke, St. Louis.

Mississippi—John M. Billups, Columbus.

Illinois—Geo. C. Eisenmeyer, Mascoutah, St. Clair county.

Alabama—Gov. R. M. Patton, Florence.

Kentucky—Robert Browder, Olmstead, Logan county.

Louisiana—Duncan F. Kenner, New Orleans.

Arkansas—Gordon N. Peay, Little Rock.

J. B. Killebrew, was elected Secretary.

Mr. A. Cox, of Giles county, Tennessee, was elected Treasurer, but declined the position.

Mr. F. H. French was nominated in his stead, and elected.

Gen. Marmaduke moved that St. Louis be the next place of meeting of the Association. He made this proposition not as a St. Louisan, but because he considered St. Louis as the most central city at which it could be held.

The motion was carried.

Mr. West, of Illinois, suggested Chicago, but would accept St. Louis.

Prof. Nicholson moved that the President appoint a committee of three to prepare an address to the various agricultural societies, associations, and farmer's clubs of the United States, setting forth the purposes of this association, and urging their speedy and earnest co-operation with the association.

The motion was carried.

Gen. Jackson moved that a committee be appointed by the President as delegates to the meeting of the Congress, organized at Augusta last year, and which will assemble at Seima during the present month, and that that committee be invested with the power and authority to confer with that association having in view the consolidation of the two, and if they can agree upon the terms of consolidation, that they report to the executive counsel of this association for ratification.

The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Agricultural and Mechanical Association for complimentary tickets to the Fair; to the managers of the Tennessee Exposition for the use of their building, and to the press for satisfactorily reporting the proceedings of the Congress.

The members of the Congress were extended an invitation to visit Bellemeade, the residence of Gen. W. G. Harding, on to-morrow, and partake of his hospitality. The invitation was accepted.

R. C. Stone, of Indiana, offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted:

In order to meet the present exigencies of the Association, the President shall, within two months after adjournment, appoint one Vice President *pro tem.*, from each State and Territory not represented in the first session.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of Missouri, for the able, careful and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberations of this body.

On motion of F. H. French, the proposed order of business was referred to the committee *ad interim*, and the President requested to appoint committees on such of the subjects therein set forth as he may deem proper and expedient.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

NASHVILLE, October 5, 1871.

The Congress assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The President and Gen. Marmaduke, being both absent.

On motion, Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama, one of the Vice-presidents, took the chair.

J. W. Briggs, of Logan county, Kentucky Farmers' Club; Gen. J. C. Vaughn, H. A. Chambers and M. F. Johnson, of the Monroe County Agricultural Association, and E. H. Lewis, of the Marion County Farmer's Club, presented credentials, and were enrolled as members.

The committee appointed to wait on President LeMoyne to notify him of his election, reported that they had been unable to see him, as he had left for home on the evening train of Wednesday.

A letter from Commodore Maury, of the Virginia Military Institute, to Hon. Jacob Thompson, President of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, relative to the topics which he will dwell upon in his speech which he is to make before that Association, was read, and most favorably commented upon.

General Jackson stated that he had had communications from Commodore Maury, and that he deemed the plan of his, by which the farmer could forejudge as to the crop prospect, as a highly important one to the agricultural world. Such information as his plan guaranteed would be invaluable to the farmer.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Haynes; of Shelby county, Tennessee, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress approves and adopts the following resolutions drawn by Commodore Maury, and lately adopted by the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Memphis:

"That the President of this Society be, and he is hereby, instructed in behalf of the farmers of Tennessee, to petition the United States Government, through the State Department and the Executive, in favor of the establishment, by international co-operation, of a general and systematic plan of meteorological observations and crop reports, and to request the Government, in furtherance of this object, to invite the other nations to meet, in the persons of their leading meteorologists, at an early day, in conference *a la* that of Brussels, in 1863, for the purpose of connecting with the plan now proposed, the system that was there devised for the sea. 2d. For the purpose of arranging details; 3d. For the purpose, also, of providing for a general system of telegraphic meteorology and crop reports, to the end that our knowledge of the laws which control the functions of the atmosphere may be increased, and that accurate and useful forecasts may be made, at frequent intervals, as to the weather and crops in all countries. The President of this Society is required to request that the United States Government will co-operate in this system of research by causing the plan that may be agreed upon in conference, to be carried out in this country, and to be adopted on board of the National cruisers."

Resolved, That the President of this Congress transmit a copy of these resolutions to the several State Governors, and to each of the Agricultural Societies and journals in the country, inviting their co-operation, and requesting them to support this measure with their influence and with similar petitions.

Resolved, That this Congress requests each member of this body representing agricultural organizations, to present these resolutions before their respective Societies, and urge their co-operation in carrying them into effect

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Jacob Thompson, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Shelby County Agricultural Association be respectfully requested to forward copies of the address of Commodore Maury to each member of this Association, and an extra number to the President of this Congress for distribution.

Mr. A. B. Robertson, of Coffee county, Tennessee, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the President of the National Agricultural Congress be requested to invite the honorable Commissioner of Agriculture to a seat in our next Congress, and his co-operation in the furtherance of the objects proposed by the Congress.

On the suggestion of Gen. Jackson, the Commissioner was elected an honorary member, and the Association decided that, by virtue of his official capacity, he was entitled to a seat as a delegate in the Congress.

Gen. Jackson moved a reconsideration of the resolution authorizing the permanent President—who, being absent, could not comply with its purpose—to appoint delegates to the Agricultural Congress at Selma, which was carried, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Nashville.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Memphis.

Col. Sterling R. Cockrill, of Arkansas.

J. B. Killebrew, of Tennessee.

Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of Missouri.

On motion of Hon. Jacob Thompson, the presiding officer, Gov. R. M. Patton, was added to the list of delegates.

Mr. Winston, of Kentucky, offered the following :

Resolved, That the railroads throughout the United States be requested to reduce the freight tariffs upon all fertilizers, so as to place them within reach of all the farmers in the country.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

Prof. Nicholson, of Knoxville, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of the various agricultural and horticultural papers and periodicals of the United States be made honorary members of this Association, and are respectfully urged to co-operate in furtherance of its purposes.

Mr. Cockrill, of Arkansas, said the committee appointed for that purpose had agreed to adopt the rules of U. S. Congress.

Gen. Jackson offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered, to the different railroad companies throughout the United States, which have granted half-fare rates to the delegates of this body, together with the earnest request that they will co-operate with the National Agricultural Congress in carrying forward and perfecting the objects we have in view, upon the success of which their success is intimately blended.

Mr. A. B. Haynes, of Memphis, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each delegate of this Association, feeling the great importance of the movement here inaugurated, pledges himself to present the objects of this Association to his immediate constituency, with the unshrinking purpose of securing their hearty co-operation in the accomplishment of this great work.

Mr. A. B. Robertson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the Constitution of this Congress to the various agricultural associations throughout the country, and that the agricultural journals throughout the country be requested to publish the same in connection with the transactions of this body.

A resolution providing that each member shall have a copy of the Constitution, was adopted.

An address was received and read before the Association from Hon. Fred. Walts, Commissioner of Agriculture, which was received, and the President was requested to reply. Both the letter and answer will be found in the monthly reports of the Agricultural Department:

The Congress then adjourned to hold its next session in St. Louis,
on the fourth Monday in May, 1872

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, *President.*

J. B. KILLEBREW, *Secretary.*

Conference with Agricultural Congress.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Agricultural Congress at Selma, Alabama, have discharged that duty in a manner entirely satisfactory. A committee was appointed by the Congress, with Gen. W. J. Hardee as Chairman, to whom was referred the proposition made by the commissioners from the National Agricultural Association, which was for the "Congress to meet the Association at St. Louis on the 4th Monday of May, and then and there take steps to consolidate the two bodies.

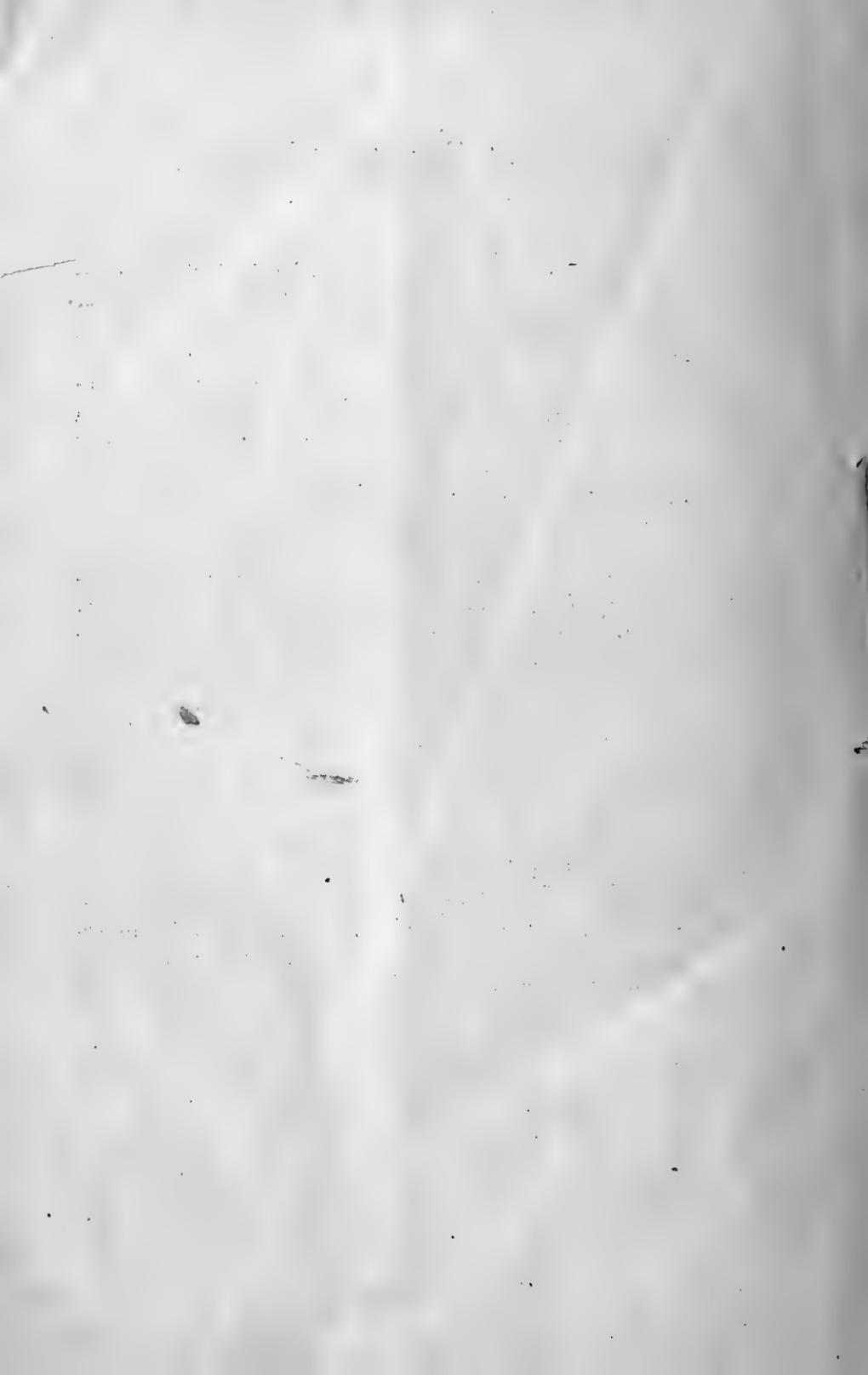
The following is the report of the committee as copied from the proceedings:

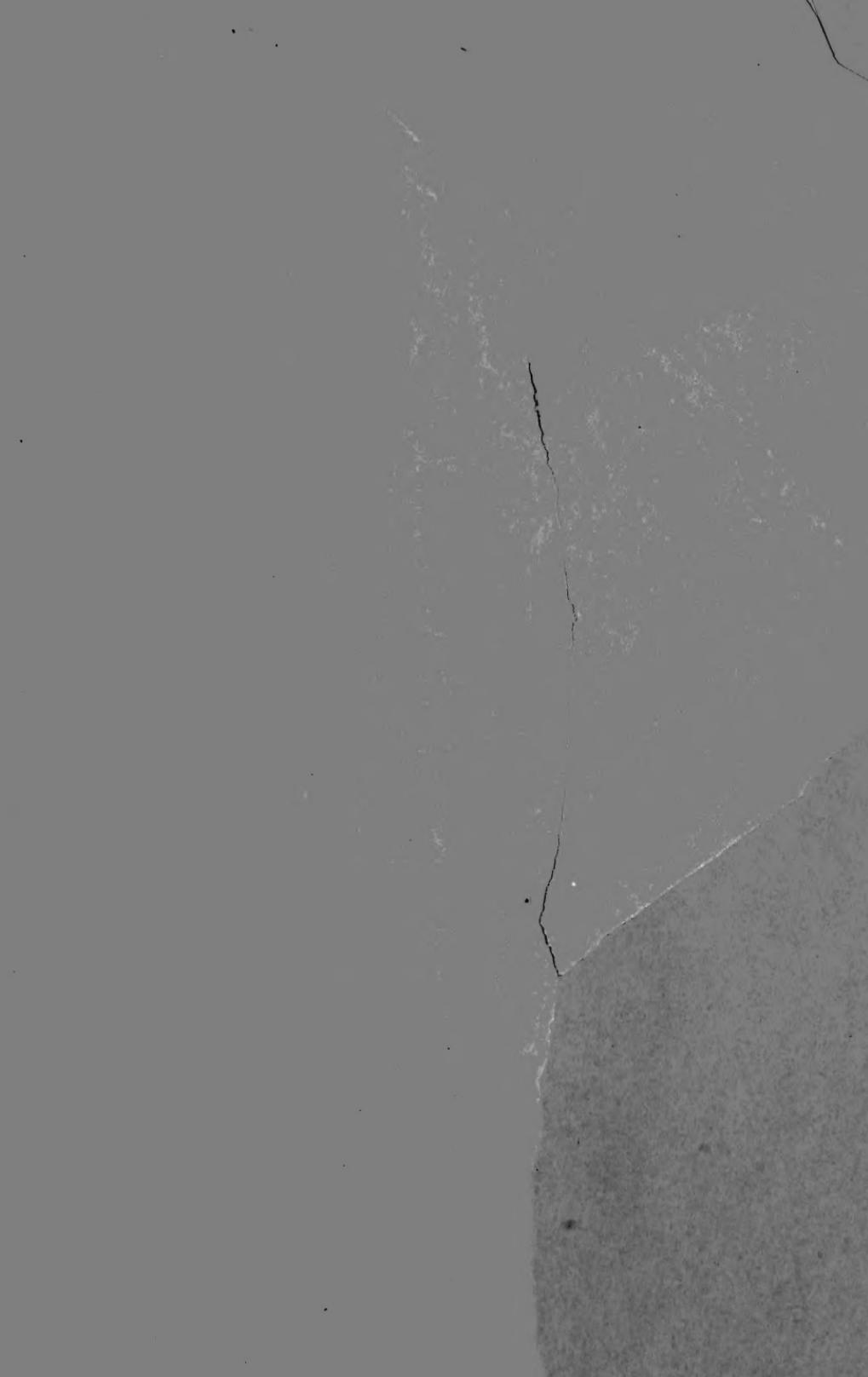
4. "The committee appointed to consider the proposition made to this body by the delegates from the National Agricultural Association, which recently met in Nashville, beg respectfully to report that they unanimously recommend, in accordance with the suggestions of the aforesaid delegation, that when this Congress adjourns it shall adjourn to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the fourth Monday in May next, at which time and place, the question of a fusion of the two bodies may be discussed and determined.

W. J. HARDEE, *Chairman.*"

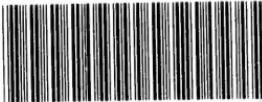
On motion of Mr. Sheppard the report was received and concurred in unanimously.

It is earnestly desired by the members of both Associations that as many of the members as possible shall be present on that occasion, and that steps may be taken by the united Association to forward the material development of the country, as well as to collect and disseminate valuable information in relation to the agricultural interest of the whole country.





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